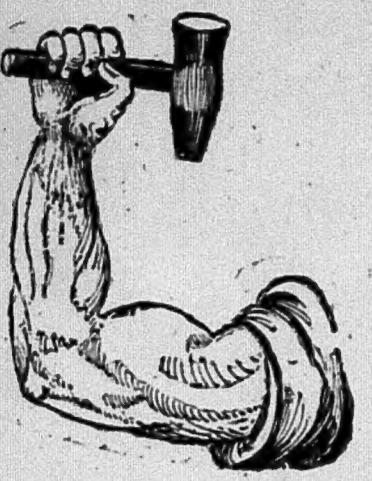


★ THE PEOPLE ★

will hereafter be furnished to the trade on
Friday Morning. Make your orders by your News Company
in due time before the Friday morning
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This change will give you an opportunity
to keep THE PEOPLE on your news-stand
during Friday, Saturday and Sunday
morning and secure more readers.

VOL. VII.—NO. 32.



THE VOTE.

The Arm and Hammer
Strikes Heavier Blows
Everywhere.

Worcester, Mass.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Long Island City and Buffalo, N.Y.; Providence, R.I.; Salt Lake City, Utah. Leap Forward.

Leon Beats the Republican Candidate for the Assembly in the 16th Assembly District with over 1,800 Votes.

Decided Increase in Greater New York.

Borough of New York
Although the returns are incomplete on the vote polled by Cuno, the head of the State ticket, they enable the following comparison with Matchett's poll of last year:

Ass. Distr.	Cuno.	Matchett.
1897.	1896.	
1. 21	18	
2. 91	121	
3. 53	49	
4. 504	661	
5. 52	54	
6. 238	239	
7. 51	48	
8. 470	627	
9. 96	97	
10. 729	798	
11. 119	105	
12. 1043	935	
13. 178	186	
14. 570	460	
15. 151	141	
16. 1170	961	
17. 114	151	
18. 231	211	
19. 87	89	
20. 98	101	
21. 103	99	
22. 177	141	
23. 137	124	
24. 319	308	
25. 37	35	
26. 546	578	
27. 20	21	
28. 598	553	
29. 43	41	
30. 504	584	
31. 75	49	
32. 406	369	
33. 180	192	
34. 295	290	
35. 509	553	
Annex Distr.	37	36
Total.	10,653	10,028

Complete returns for New York County raise the vote to nearly 11,000, and indicate an even larger figure, making an increase of over 1,000 over last year. In the territory of Greater New York the vote last year was 14,418; indications are that it will this year reach and pass 16,000.

The Assembly District that shows the largest increase is the sixteenth, where Comrade De Leon was running for the Assembly. There the head of the ticket gained nearly 200 votes over last year, while De Leon, for Assembly, polled 1,858 votes, or over 800 votes more than the party's candidate for the Assembly did last year. Another of the districts showing an increase was the twelfth, where Comrade Bennett ran for Assembly.

Borough of Brooklyn. The following comparison may be made, although here, too, the returns are incomplete:

The



People.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 7, 1897.

PRICE 3 CENTS.

Ward.	Cuno.	Matchett.
1897.	1896.	
1. 18	15	
2. 14	9	
3. 38	31	
4. 20	17	
5. 21	23	
6. 55	57	
7. 68	15	
8. 91	77	
9. 42	38	
10. 48	45	
11. 32	23	
12. 60	48	
13. 39	54	
14. 73	73	
15. 86	91	
16. 508	477	
17. 247	242	
18. 144	157	
19. 170	171	
20. 16	13	
21. 281	278	
22. 150	101	
23. 32	37	
24. 21	20	
25. 53	46	
26. 362	306	
27. 492	481	
28. 638	508	
29. 26	22	
30. 21	21	
31. 3	2	
32. 4	5	
Total.	3,865	3,481

From all parts of New York State.

Rochester, Nov. 3.—Sixty-five out of ninety-one Districts give Cuno 491; we will reach 600. Last year Matchett got 466.

Long Island City, Nov. 2.—Cuno, the head of the Socialist ticket, polls 400 votes; this is about 100 more than last year, when we polled 303.

Yonkers, Nov. 2.—The Socialist vote here runs up to 383, a growth of fully 100.

Stapleton (part of Greater New York), Nov. 2.—We cast 73 votes for Cuno, against 25 last year. In the whole county of Richmond, we shall have 300, against 128 last year.

Oneida, Nov. 2.—The Socialist vote is 50; 27 last year.

Gloversville, Nov. 2.—Gloversville polls for the Socialist candidate for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals 101 votes, for member of Assembly Schwemmer 108. Last year our poll was 58. In Johnstown also the Socialist vote has increased perceptibly.

Lindenhurst, Nov. 2.—For Cuno 27, for Burrows 25.

College Point, Nov. 4.—In 1896, for Matchett, 61. This year 110 for Cuno.

Jamaica, Nov. 4.—First District, 15; Second, 16; Third, 8; Fourth, 29; Fifth, 5; Sixth, 9; Seventh, 2; Eighth, 1; Ninth, and Tenth, none; Eleventh, 1; Twelfth, 2; Thirteenth, none; Fourteenth and Fifteenth to be heard from. This is an increase.

The miners here are very much surprised about their being sold out, just as if that were the first time it happened. Oh, fellow workmen, when will your eyes be opened, when will you see that you can't accomplish anything under pure and simple unionism; that you must go into political action and do away with these scoundrels who have been selling you out, and that your emancipation can come only by your joining the Socialist Labor Party, and organizing in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance! It is no wonder that your leaders are mostly against Socialism; they can't get boddle there, and if they do dirty work they will be handled accordingly. The way your leaders are selling out, there are no laws to hurt them. If we look to Carson's deed, as an officer, he must be very low for letting himself be bribed with only six hundred dollars. May the miners in the near future become class-conscious and overthrow the system that produces such fakirs, by organizing in a way that the fakirs have no show. Carson is not the only one; there are lots more like him.

Lindenhurst, Nov. 4.—Suffolk County gives Cuno 75, an increase of 14.

Buffalo, Nov. 4.—Returns from 72 Election Districts give a Socialist increase; 604 votes this year, 406 last; 82 Districts yet to be heard from. The total last year in the whole city was 515, so that with more than half the city to hear from we are now ahead. In three Election Districts the Arm and Hammer smashed the Republicans.

Peekskill, Nov. 4.—We polled here 25 votes in eight districts, and more to hear from. Last year all together, 17.

Syracuse, Nov. 4.—In this county of Onondaga, Cuno polled 865, against 713 last year for Matchett.

Oneonta, Nov. 4.—Our vote in the Otsego County is 56, 9 last year.

Newburg, Nov. 4.—We are credited with 178 votes; last fall 41.

Other parts of the Country.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—At the election here the Socialist vote was 1,666.

Paterson, N. J., Nov. 2.—Our increase over last year exceeds 200. Yesterday I was in Providence, R. I., where a large meeting took place. It looks as if our vote will grow there, too.

MAT. MAGUIRE.

Jersey City Heights, Nov. 2.—The Socialist vote in the three Wards, 10th, 11th and 12th, has increased 58.

Jersey City, Nov. 2.—In the whole of Hudson county the Socialist vote has increased. In Ward 11, we grew from 84 to 138. In Guttenberg from 41 to 95.

West New York, Nov. 4.—The Socialist ticket gained here 17 votes; last year we had 23, this year 40.

Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 2.—Our vote compared with last year is:

Ward 1897 1896

1. 89 64

2. 43 24

3. 145 121

4. 33 33

5. 88 56

7. 70 58

Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 2.—The Socialist candidate for Governor, Brophy, polled here 337 votes.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 2.—Brophy's vote increased here from 98 last year to 187 to-day.

Fitchburg, Mass., Nov. 2.—Brophy.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 3.—For Mayor in 1896, 355; for Mayor yesterday, 772.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 3.—Allegheny County vote trebled. Wilmerding, 97 this year, last year 31; Bridgeville, 97 this year; last year, 2; vote in State more than doubled.

Boston, Nov. 4.—The returns show large gains for the Socialist Labor party in many cities in the State.

Twenty-eight cities, not including Boston, give Thomas C. Brophy, Socialist candidate for Governor, 3,483, as against 1,906 for the same candidate last year.

The greatest gain was made in Worcester, where he polled 968, against 129 last year, being a gain of more than 700 per cent. Brockton gave him 144, against 45 last year.

The vote of Boston was not given out last night at the election commission's office—only that of Wolcott, Everett and Williams.

The following table shows the com-

LABOR FAKIRS

Selling out the Miners to the Mine Barons.

While the Miners of the Belleville, Ill., District are Being Taxed to Support their Striking Fellow Wageslaves of the Consolidated Coal Company. Officers of the Union are Taking Bribes from the Company to Work Upon the Strikers—Six Hundred Dollars given to one.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Oct. 30—I would like to let the miners who read THE PEOPLE know how some of their leaders and officers in this state tried to sell out again the interests of the miners, and how, fortunately, the thing leaked out before the act was accomplished.

All the mines in the Belleville district are working full; the operators are paying the scale, and the miners are getting top weight, except the Consolidated Coal Company; they are stubborn and are trying their best to break the strike. Every miner in this district has to give of every dollar he earns ten cents for the yet striking brethren of the Consolidated Coal Company.

Some two weeks ago, Mr. John Green, president of District of Belleville, went to Mount Olive, Ill., to distribute said funds among the strikers. There a miner told him that he got two hundred and fifty dollars from the Consolidated Coal Company, and he was willing to give it to Green to make use of among the strikers. Green accepted. The man further told Green that the State President of the miners, James Carson, got six hundred dollars from said firm in order to draw in some more leaders to break the strike. The worthies in this plot are James Carson, president of the State organization of the miners, and the leaders James Payn, Thomas Simpson, and William Norbury.

The miners here are very much surprised about their being sold out, just as if that were the first time it happened. Oh, fellow workmen, when will your eyes be opened, when will you see that you can't accomplish anything under pure and simple unionism; that you must go into political action and do away with these scoundrels who have been selling you out, and that your emancipation can come only by your joining the Socialist Labor Party, and organizing in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance!

It is no wonder that your leaders are mostly against Socialism; they can't get boddle there, and if they do dirty work they will be handled accordingly. The way your leaders are selling out, there are no laws to hurt them. If we look to Carson's deed, as an officer, he must be very low for letting himself be bribed with only six hundred dollars. May the miners in the near future become class-conscious and overthrow the system that produces such fakirs, by organizing in a way that the fakirs have no show. Carson is not the only one; there are lots more like him.

L. N.

parison in 26 cities of the Socialist Labor vote of 1896 and 1897:

	1897.	1896.
Gloucester	59	35
Cambridge	132	92
Waltham	20	14
Malden	88	46
Medford	11	14
Everett	76	39
Newton	11	17</td

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1860 (Presidential).....	2,068
In 1860.....	13,331
In 1862 (Presidential).....	21,157
In 1864.....	32,122
In 1896 (Presidential).....	36,564

OUR VOTE.

Despite the postponement of the issue of THE PEOPLE twenty-four hours, the reports that we are able to publish are far from complete. They afford only a very partial idea of the actual facts.

In the State of New York we have certainly grown; likewise in the Greater New York. Purged of impure elements, the party has in the city carried on the aggressive campaign that becomes it, and emerges as everywhere else, from where we have returns, with added strength. Nay, more, for the first time in New York's history, a Socialist candidate for no less an office than member of the State Assembly, comes out second in the race in this city, our party's candidate for the Assembly from the Sixteenth District having polled 1,858 votes, or nearly 600 more than his Republican adversary.

In Pennsylvania, the vote is reported to have doubled; in Massachusetts, it has taken quite a step forward; from New Jersey, the reports are meager, yet leave no doubt of an increase; in Rhode Island, the Providence vote for Mayor is twice that of last year.

Ohio, Colorado, Michigan, Virginia have not yet been heard from—thinks to the intentional suppression of our vote by the capitalist press.

The campaign of '97 is closed; that of '98 opens. The Socialist knows that every victory of the old parties brings these closer to their graves, and paves the way for the ultimate victory of Socialism.

To urge on the day of this final consummation, the S. L. P. furnishes up its implements of warfare, put to such hard and good use this year, and makes ready to put them to further and immediate use, with the certainty of increased results.

HOW THE SINGLE TAX GROWS.

In 1860, Henry George polled over 68,000 votes in the old New York city.

That vote he claimed for the single tax.

In 1867, Henry George determined to leave no doubt about it that the poll of the previous year was for the single tax. He drew up a platform accordingly, and polled in the old New York city and Brooklyn combined 53,000 votes—15,000 votes less than the previous year in New York city alone.

This year his son, by whose election a monument was to be raised to the philosopher of the single tax, polled in the Greater New York, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond counties combined 18,000 votes—50,000 less than polled in New York city alone, and 35,000 less than polled in 1867 in New York and Brooklyn combined.

The single tax should take for its symbol a cow's tail—it grows downward.

DICK CROKER'S UNERRING JUDGEMENT.

"As sure as anything can be, our ticket will be elected"; these were the words of the leader of the Tammany Democracy immediately after the nomination of his ticket and while it was being met by a storm of ridicule from the majority of the New York capitalist papers, who styled it the "Yellow dog ticket." Dick Croker was right. Was it a shrewd guess on his part? No. Was it that his nominees were men of high moral and intellectual stature, commanding the respect and admiration of the community? This was notably not the case. Was it that his organization was one of such perfection and strength that it could compel victory? All those who know the situation of things in New York are aware of the fact that, whatever may one time have been said about the vigor of the Tammany organization, that time had passed. The "reform" victory of three years ago had inflicted serious wounds upon Tammany; its strongholds in office had been mostly captured and itself dislodged from them; its strongholds in the electorate had been dismantled; under the pretext of building parks, the most solid Tammany quarters, regular bandit rat-holes, were cleared; the poverty, that all this threw the Tammany organization into, brought on the usual result of dissensions. Tammany Hall was rent by internecine feuds; formerly powerful bodies of its constituencies seceded under prominent

chieftains. Take it all in all, Tammany had been bleeding at its vitals for nearly three years, and, as an organization, was a staggering cripple when the campaign opened, and during the whole of its process down to election night. Whence, then, did Dick Croker gather the conviction of victory, since he could not gather it from any knowledge of pristine strength?

Dick Croker's certainty of victory proceeded from his knowledge of the popular distress, that growing and spreading down to last year, so far from stopping, increased since McKinley's election and inauguration. Tammany is the recognized Democratic organization of New York. The masses have, like sheep, flocked from the Republican party organization every time that they felt distress under the Democratic party organization, and have as regularly flocked back to the Democratic every time they felt distressed under the Republican party organization. Since '93, driven by distress under the Republicans; their distress increasing, even after the culmination of Republican success with McKinley's election, it was clear that the time had arrived for a receding of the tide from the Republican and its flow to the Democratic organization. Croker's judgment was correct; it proceeded from a keen insight into these facts.

This is more important than might seem at first sight.

There flows from it, in the first place, the conclusion that the imbecile flocking backward and forward from Republicans to Democrats and vice versa, is a result of the masses' being kept in ignorance of the economic reasons for their increasing distress, and in ignorance of the existence of a political party movement, the Socialist Labor party's, whose very existence is born of these economic reasons, and, consequently, is alone able to cope with and end them.

In the second place it explains why, despite all the violence of language against Tammany before election, now, after election, there is an undertone of relief in the utterances of the "anti-Tammany" press. THE DAY WHEN, DESPITE THE INCREASING POVERTY OF THE WORKING CLASS UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF EITHER OF THE OLD PARTIES, IT DOES NOT, ON ELECTION DAY, TURN TO THE OTHER, IT WILL BE BECAUSE THE WORKING CLASS HAS CAUGHT SIGHT OF THE HEADLIGHTS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY AND HAS TURNED TO IT.

"A thousand times rather Tammany than the S. L. P." thus argues, and justly for itself, the anti-Tammany capitalist class. The suppression of all information on the S. L. P. was necessary this year for Tammany's victory. Croker knew he could rely upon that aid from his fellow capitalist foes, who still hold the principal means to distribute such information.

Hence Croker's judgment as to the result was correct. Hence also the propaganda of Socialism receives a valuable pointer for future action.

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"SOCIAL DEMOCRACY"
COLONIZATION SWINDLE.

The below communication proceeds from a Comrade of unquestioned character, thoroughly qualified as an expert to speak on the subject that he writes upon. We publish it, undismayed, nay cheered, by the knowledge that the usual howl will go up, not alone from those who are hit, but also from their kindred whom the cap fits somehow or other, and who, the harder the facts, the more cogent the arguments with which their nefarious idiotic or idiotically nefarious schemes are assailed and crushed, become all the more indignant at the Socialist Labor party's tactics of "abuse," "tyranny," "dictatorship," etc., etc. We publish it, in strict pursuance of the sacred duty and only wise policy on the part of the organ of the American wing of the organized revolutionary movement of the world, to crush ruthlessly by the completest information and the hardest blows possible all and every scheme which, partly out of ignorance, partly out of corrupt motives, are numerously set afloat in America with preference, and can have no ultimate effect other than to delay the course of development, confuse the popular mind, and disgust the masses. The communication and enclosure tell the whole story. Here it is:

Editor THE PEOPLE, dear Comrade

—Richard J. Hinton, of the Colonization

Commission of Debs' Social Democ-

racy, appears in the capitalist press in

a lengthy interview on the subject of a

certain purchase of land made by him

for the colonization scheme, and boomin-

g the qualities of the said tract of

land and its fitness.

Now, it so happens that for two years

I was located upon the land in that

very region as engineer and surveyor;

I am intimately acquainted with it; I

still have maps and notes prepared by

myself which give information, proba-

bly not possessed by any other person.

I can only say that Hinton's statements

are false. The affair is a big "steal" on

the workingmen. Stop it!

Enclosed is a rapid sketch of the land

and the truth about it. If you want

more information on any point write

me. ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25, 1897.

The following is the enclosure above

referred to:

The Truth about the Hinton Purchase

of Tennessee Lands for the Debs

Colony.

At last something definite has been

done by the "Social Democracy."

That organization has, according to state-

ments made by the capitalist press, pur-

chased or agreed to purchase 350,000

acres of land in Cumberland and Fent-

ress Counties, Tenn., for the purpose of

settling a colony of workers on the

same. Richard J. Hinton, one of the

leaders of the Debs organization, and

chairman of the Colonization Commit-

tee, states that this land has cost them

\$1,750,000, that is \$5 per acre. A cap-

italistic concern is going to take \$2,000,-

000 in bonds

THE EIGHTEENTH BRUMAIRE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

By KARL MARX.

[Translated from the German for THE PEOPLE.]

(Continued.)

Not only was the parliamentary party dissolved into its two great fractions, not only was each of these dissolved within itself, but the party of Order, inside of the parliament, was at odds with the party of Order, outside of the parliament. The learned speakers and writers of the bourgeoisie, their tribunes and their press, in short, the ideologists of the bourgeoisie and the bourgeoisie itself, the representatives and the represented, stood estranged from, and no longer understood one another.

The Legitimists in the provinces, with their cramped horizon and their bonitoes enthusiasm, charged their parliamentary leaders Berryer and Faloux with desertion to the Bonapartist camp, and with apostasy from Henry V. Their lily-sense* believed in the fall of man, but not in diplomacy.

More fatal and completer, though different, was the breach between the commercial bourgeoisie and its politicians. It twisted them, not as the Legitimists did theirs, with having apostatized from their principle, but, on the contrary, with adhering to principles that had become useless.

I have already indicated that, since the entry of Fould in the Ministry, that portion of the commercial bourgeoisie that had enjoyed the lion's share in Louis Philippe's reign, to wit, the aristocracy of finance, had become Bonapartist. Could not only represent Bonaparte's interests at the Bourse, he represented also the interests of the Bourse with Bonaparte. A passage from the London "Economist," the European organ of the aristocracy of finance, described most strikingly the attitude of this class. In its issue of February 1, 1851, its Paris correspondent writes: "Now we have it stated from numerous quarters that France wishes above all things for repose. The President declares it in his message to the Legislative Assembly; it is echoed from the tribune; it is asserted in the journals; it is announced from the pulpit; it is demonstrated by the sensitiveness of the public funds at the least prospect of disturbance, and their firmness the instant it is made manifest that the Executive is far superior in wisdom and power to the factious ex-officials of all former governments."

In its issue of November 29, 1851, the "Economist" declares editorially: "The President is now recognized as the guardian of order on every Stock Exchange of Europe." Accordingly, the ARISTOCRACY OF FINANCE condemned the parliamentary strife of the party of Order with the Executive as a "disturbance of order," and hailed every victory of the President over its reputed representatives as a "victory of order." Under "aristocracy of finance," must not, however, be understood merely the large bond negotiators and speculators in government securities, of whom it may be readily understood that their interests and the interests of the Government coincide. The whole modern money trade, the whole banking industry, is most intimately interwoven with the public credit. Part of their business capital requires to be invested in interest-bearing government securities that are promptly convertible into money; their deposits, i. e., the capital placed at their disposal and by them distributed among merchants and industrial establishments, flow partly out of the dividends on government securities. The whole money market, together with the priests of this market, is part and parcel of this "aristocracy of finance" at every epoch when the stability of the government is to them synonymous with "Moses and his prophets." This is so even before things have reached the present stage when every deluge threatens to carry away the old governments themselves.

But the INDUSTRIAL BOURGEOISIE also, in its fanaticism for order, was annoyed at the quarrels of the Parliamentary party of order with the Executive. Thiers, Anglais, Sainte Beuve, etc., received, after their vote of January 18, on the occasion of the discharge of Changarnier, public reprimands from their constituents, located in the industrial districts, branding their coalition with the Mountain as an act of high treason to the cause of order. Although, true enough, the boastful, vainglorious and petty intrigues, through which the struggle of the party of Order with the President manifested itself, deserved no better reception, yet notwithstanding, this bourgeois party, that expects of its representatives to allow the military power to pass without resistance out of the hands of their own Parliament into those of an adventurous Pretender, is not worth even the intrigues that were wasted in its behalf. It showed that the struggle for the maintenance of their public interests, of their class interests, of their political power only incommoded and displeased them as a disturbance of their private business.

The bourgeois dignitaries of the provincial towns, the magistrates, commercial judges, etc., with hardly any exception, received Bonaparte everywhere on his excursions in the most civil manner, even when, as in Dijon, he attacked the National Assembly and especially the party of Order without reserve.

Business being brisk, as still at the beginning of 1851, the commercial bourgeoisie stormed against every Parliamentary strife, lest business be put out of temper. Business being dull, as from the end of February, 1851, on, the bourgeoisie accused the Parliamentary strifes as the cause of the stand-still, and clamored for quiet in order that business may revive. The debates on revision fell just in the bad times. Seeing the question now was to be or not to be of the existing form of government, the bourgeoisie felt itself all the more justified to demand of its Representatives that they put an end to this tormenting provisional status, and preserve the "status quo." This was no contradiction. By putting an end to the provisional status, it understood its continuance, the indefinite putting off of the moment when a final decision had to be arrived at. The "status quo" could be preserved in only one of two ways: either by the prolongation of Bonaparte's term of office or by his constitutional withdrawal and the election of Cavagnac. A part of the bourgeoisie preferred the latter solution, and knew no better advice to give their Representatives than to be silent, to avoid the burning point. If their Representatives did not speak, so argued they, Bonaparte would not act. They desired an ostrich Parliament that would hide its head, in order not to be seen. Another part of the bourgeoisie preferred that Bonaparte, being once in the Presidential chair, be left in the Presidential chair, in order that everything might continue to run in the old ruts. They felt indignant that their Parliament did not openly break the Constitution, and resign without further ado.

The General Councils of the Departments, these provisional representative bodies of the large bourgeoisie, who had adjourned during the vacation of the National Assembly since August 25, pronounced almost unanimously for revision, that is to say, against the Parliament and for Bonaparte.

Still more unequivocally than in its falling out with its Parliamentary Representatives, did the bourgeoisie exhibit its wrath at its literary Representatives, its own press. The verdicts of the bourgeois juries, inflicting excessive fines and shameless sentences of imprisonment for every attack of the bourgeois press upon the usurping aspirations of Bonaparte, for every attempt of the press to defend the political rights of the bourgeoisie against the Executive power, threw, not France alone, but all Europe into amazement.

While, on the one hand, as I have indicated, the Parliamentary party of Order ordered itself to keep the peace by screaming for peace; and while it pronounced the political rule of the bourgeoisie irreconcilable with the safety and the existence of the bourgeoisie, by destroying with its own hands in its struggle with the other classes of society all the conditions for its own, the Parliamentary, regime; on the other hand, the mass of the bourgeoisie, outside of the Parliament, urged Bonaparte—by its servility towards the President, by its insults to the Parliament, by the brutal treatment of its own press—to suppress and annihilate its speaking and writing organs. Its politicians and its literati, its orators' tribune and its press, to the end that, under the protection of a strong and unhampered Government, it might ply its own private pursuits in safety. It declared unmistakably that it longed to be rid of its own political rule, in order to escape the troubles and dangers of ruling.

And this bourgeoisie, that had rebelled against even the Parliamentary and literary contest for the supremacy of its own class, that had betrayed its leaders in this contest, it now has the effrontery to blame the proletariat for not having done in its defense in a bloody struggle, in a struggle for life! Those bourgeois, who at every turn, sacrificed their common class interests to narrow and dirty private interests, and who demanded a similar sacrifice from their own Representatives, now whine that the proletariat has sacrificed their ideal-political to its own material interests! This bourgeois class now strikes the attitude of a pure soul, misunderstood and abandoned at a critical moment, by the proletariat, that has been misled by the Socialists. And its cry finds a general echo in the bourgeois world. Of course, I do not refer to German cross-road politicians, and kindred blockheads. I refer, for instance, to the "Economist," which, as late as November 29, 1851, that is to say, four days before the "coup d'état" pronounced Bonaparte the "Guardian of Order" and Thiers and Berryer "Anarchists," and as early as December 27, 1851, after Bonaparte had silenced those very Anarchists, cries out about the treason committed by "the ignorant, untrained and stupid proletaires against the skill, knowledge, discipline, mental influence, intellectual resources and moral weight of the middle and upper ranks." The stupid, ignorant and contemptible mass was none other than the bourgeois itself.

France had, indeed, experienced a sort of commercial crisis in 1851. At the end of February, there was a falling off of exports as compared with 1850; in March, business languished and factories shut down; in April, the condition of the industrial departments seemed as desperate as after the February days; in May, business did not yet pick up; as late as June 28, the reports of the Bank of France revealed through a tremendous increase of deposits and an equal decrease of loans on exchange notes, the stand-still of production; not until the middle of October did a steady improvement of business set in. The French bourgeoisie accounted for this stagnation of business with purely political reasons: it imputed the dull times to the strife between the Parliament and the Executive power, to the uncertainty of a provisional form of government, to the alarming prospects of May 2, 1852. I shall not deny that all these causes did depress some branches of industry in Paris and in the Departments. At any rate, this effect of political circumstances was only local and trifling. Is there any other proof needed than that the improvement in business set in at the very time when the political situation was growing worse, when the political horizon was growing darker, and when at every moment a stroke of lightning was expected out of the Elysée—in the middle of October? The French bourgeois, whose "skill, knowledge, mental influence and intellectual resources" reach no further than his nose could, moreover, during the whole period of the industrial Exposition in London, have struck with his nose the cause of his own business misery. At the same time that, in France, the factories were being closed, commercial failures broke out in England. While the industrial panic reached its height during April and May in France, in England the commercial panic reached its height in April and May. The same as the French, the English woolen industries suffered, and, as the French, so did the English silk manufacture. Though the English cotton factories went on working, it, nevertheless, was not with the

same old profit of 1849 and 1850. The only difference was this: that in France, the crisis was an industrial, in England a commercial one; that while in France the factories stood still, they spread themselves in England, but under less favorable circumstances than they had done during the years just previous; that, in France, the export, in England, the import, trade suffered the heaviest blows. The common cause, which, as a matter of fact, is not to be looked for within the bounds of the French political horizon, was obvious. The years 1849 and 1850 were years of the greatest material prosperity, and of an overproduction that did not manifest itself until 1851. This was especially promoted at the beginning of 1851 by the prospect of the Industrial Exposition; and, as special causes were added, first, the failure of the cotton crop of 1850 and 1851; second, the certainty of a larger cotton crop than was expected; first, the rise, then the sudden drop; in short, the oscillations of the cotton market. The crop of raw silk in France had been below the average. Finally, the manufacture of woolen goods had received such an increment since 1849, that the production of wool could not keep step with it, and the price of the raw material rose greatly out of proportion to the price of the manufactured goods. Accordingly, we have here in the raw material of three staple articles a threefold material for a commercial crisis. Apart from these special circumstances, the seeming crisis of the year 1851 was, after all, nothing but the half that overproduction and overspeculation make regularly in the course of the industrial cycle, before pulling all their forces together in order to rush feverishly over the last stretch, and arrive again at their point of departure—the GENERAL COMMERCIAL CRISIS. At such intervals in the history of trade, commercial failures break out in England, while, in France, industry itself is stopped partly because it is compelled to retreat through the competition of the English, that, at such times becomes relentless in all markets, and partly because, as an industry of luxuries, it is affected with preference by every stoppage in trade. Thus, besides the general crises, France experiences her own national crises, which, however, are determined by and conditioned upon the general state of the world's market much more by local French influences. It will not be devoid of interest to contrast the judgment of the French bourgeois with the judgment of the English bourgeois. One of the largest Liverpool firms writes in its yearly report of trade for 1851: "Few years have more completely disappointed the expectations entertained at their beginning than the year that has just passed; instead of the great prosperity, that was unanimously looked forward to, it proved itself one of the most discouraging years during the last quarter of a century. This applies, of course, only to the mercantile, not to the industrial classes. And yet, surely there were grounds at the beginning of the year from which to draw a contrary conclusion: the stock of products was scanty, capital was abundant, provisions cheap, a rich autumn was assured, there was uninterrupted peace on the continent and no political and financial disturbances at home; indeed, never were the wings of trade more unshackled. . . . What is this absurd result to be ascribed to? We believe to excessive trade? in imports as well as exports. If our merchants do not themselves rein in their activity, nothing can keep us going, except a panic every three years."

Imagine now the French bourgeois, in the midst of this business panic, having his trade-sick brain tortured, buzzed at and deafened with rumors of a "coup d'état" and the restoration of universal suffrage, with the struggle between the Legislature and the Executive, with the Fronde warfare between Orleanists and Legitimists, with communistic conspiracies in southern France, with alleged Jaquerie in the Departments of Nièvre and Cher, with the advertisements of the several candidates for President, with "social solutions" huckstered about by the journals, with the threats of the republicans to uphold, arm in hand, the Constitution and universal suffrage, with the gospels according to the emigrant heroes "in partibus," who announced the destruction of the world for May 2,—imagine that, and one can understand how the bourgeois, in this unspeakable and noisy confusion of fusion, revision, prorogation, constitution, conspiracy, coalition, emigration, usurpation and revolution, blunts out at his parliamentary republi: "RATHER AN END WITH FRIGHT THAN A FRIGHT WITHOUT END!"

Bonaparte understood this cry. His perspicacity was sharpened by the growing anxiety of the creditors' class, who, with every sunset, that brought nearer the day of payment, the 2d of May, 1852, saw in the motion of the stars a protest against their earthly drafts. They had become genuine astrologers. The National Assembly had cut off Bonaparte's hope of a constitutional prolongation of his term; the candidature of the Prince of Joinville tolerated no further vacillation.

If ever an event cast its shadow before it long before its occurrence, it was Bonaparte's "coup d'état." Already on January 29, 1849, barely a month after his election, he had made to Changarnier a proposition to that effect. His own Prime Minister, Odilon Barrot, had covertly, in 1849, and openly, in the winter of 1850, revealed to Thiers the scheme of the "coup d'état." In May, 1851, Persigny had again sought to win Changarnier over to the "coup," and the "Messager de l'Assemblée" newspaper had published this conversation. At every parliamentary storm, the Bonapartist papers threatened a "coup," and the nearer the crises approached, all the louder grew their tone. At the orgies, that Bonaparte celebrated every night with a swell mob of males and females, every time the hour of midnight drew nigh and plenteous libations had loosened the tongues and heated the minds of the revelers, the "coup" was resolved upon for the next morning. Swords were then drawn, glasses clinked. The Representatives were thrown out at the windows, the imperial mantle fell upon the shoulders of Bonaparte, until the next morning again drove away the spook, and astonished Paris learned, from not very reserved Vestals and indirect Paladins, the danger that it had once more escaped. During the months of September and October, the rumors of a "coup d'état" tumbled close upon one another's heels. At the same time the shadow gathered color, like a confused dagerreotype. Follow the issues of the European daily press for the months of September and October, and items like this will be found literally:

"Rumors of a 'coup' fill Paris. The capital, it is said, is to be filled with troops by night, and the next morning decrees are to be issued dissolving the National Assembly, placing the Department of the Seine in state of siege, restoring universal suffrage, and appealing to the people. Bonaparte is rumored to be looking for Ministers to execute these illegal decrees."

The correspondence to the newspapers bringing this news close always ominously with "postponed." The "coup" was ever the fixed idea of Bonaparte. With this idea he had stepped again upon French soil. It had such full possession of him that he was constantly betraying and blabbering it out. He was so weak that he was as constantly giving it up again. The shadow of the "coup" had become so familiar a spectre to the Parisians, that they refused to believe it when it finally did appear in flesh and blood. Consequently, it was neither the retentive backwardness of the chief of the "Society of December 10," nor an unthought of surprise of the National Assembly that caused the success of the "coup." When it succeeded, it did so despite his indiscretion and with its anticipated—a necessary, unavoidable result of the development that had preceded it.

On October 10, Bonaparte announced to his Minister his decision to restore universal suffrage; on the 16th they handed in their resignations; on the 26th Paris learned of the formation of the Thiers Ministry. The Prefect of Police, Carlier, was simultaneously replaced by Maupas; and the chief of the First Military Division Maghan, concentrated the most reliable regiments in the capital. On November 4, the National Assembly re-opened its sessions. There was nothing left for it to do but to repeat in a short recapitulation the course it had traversed, and to prove that it had been buried only after it had expired.

The first post that it had forfeited in the struggle with the Executive was the Ministry. It had solemnly to admit this loss by accepting as genuine the Thiers Ministry, which was but a pretence. The Permanent Committee had received Mr. Giraud with laughter when he introduced himself in the name of the new Ministers. So weak a Ministry for so strong a measure as the restoration of universal suffrage! The question, however, then was to do nothing in, everything AGAINST the parliament.

On the very day of its re-opening, the National Assembly received the message from Bonaparte demanding the restoration of universal suffrage and the repeal of the law of May 31, 1850. On the same day, his Ministers introduced a decree to that effect. The Assembly promptly rejected the motion of urgency made by the Ministers, but repealed the law itself, on November 13, with 355 votes against 348. Thus it once more tore to pieces its own mandate, once more certified to the fact that it had transformed itself from a freely chosen representative body of the nation into the usurpatory parliament of a class; it once more admitted that it had itself severed the muscles that connected the parliamentary head with the body of the nation.

While the Executive power appealed from the National Assembly to the people, by its motion for the restoration of universal suffrage, the Legislative power appealed from the people to the Army by its "Quaestors" bill. This bill was to establish its right to immediate requisitions for troops, to build up a parliamentary army. By thus appointing the Army umpire between itself and the people, between itself and Bonaparte, by thus recognizing the Army as the decisive power in the State, the National Assembly was constrained to admit that it had long given up all claim to supremacy. By debating the right to make requisitions for troops, instead of forthwith collecting them, it betrayed its own doubts touching its own power. By subsequently rejecting the "Quaestors" Bill, it publicly confessed its impotence. This bill fell through with a minority of 108 votes; the Mountain had, accordingly, thrown the casting vote. It now found itself in the predicament of Buridan's donkey, not, indeed, between two sacks of hay, forced to decide which of the two was the more attractive, but between two showers of blows, forced to decide which of the two was the harder: fear of Changarnier, on one side, fear of Bonaparte, on the other. It must be admitted that the position was not a heroic one.

On November 18, an amendment was moved to the Act, passed by the party of Order, on municipal elections to the effect that, instead of three years, a domicile of one year should suffice. The amendment was lost by a single vote—but this vote, it soon transpired, was a mistake. Owing to the divisions within its own hostile factions, the party of Order had long since forfeited its independent parliamentary majority. It now showed that there was no longer any majority in the parliament. The National Assembly had become impotent even to decide. Its atomic parts were no longer held together by any cohesive power; it had expended its last breath, it was dead.

Finally, the mass of the bourgeoisie, outside of the parliament, was once more solemnly to confirm its rupture with the bourgeoisie inside of the parliament a few days before the catastrophe. Thiers, as a parliamentary hero conspicuously smitten by that incurable disease—Parliamentary Idiocy—had hatched out jointly with the Council of State, after the death of the parliament, a new parliamentary intrigue in the shape of a "Responsibility Law," that was intended to lock up the President within the walls of the Constitution. The same as, on September 15, Bonaparte bewitched the fishwives, like a second Massanelli, on the occasion of laying the corner-stone for the Market of Paris,—though, it must be admitted, one fishwife was equal to seventeen Burgraves in real power;—the same as, after the introduction of the "Quaestors" Bill, he enthused the lieutenants, who were being treated at the Elysée,—so, likewise, did he now, on November 25, carry away with him the industrial bourgeoisie, assembled at the Cirque, to receive from his hands the prize-medals that had

been awarded at the London Industrial Exposition. I here reproduce the typical part of his speech, from the "Journal des Débats":

"With such undeposed for successes, I am justified to repeat how great the French republic would be if she were only allowed to pursue her real interests, and reform her institutions, instead of being constantly disturbed in this by demagogues, on one side, and, on the other, by monarchic hallucinations. (Loud, stormy and continued applause from all parts of the amphitheater). The monarchic hallucinations hamper all progress, and all serious departments of industry. Instead of progress, we have struggle only. Men, formerly the most zealous supporters of royal authority and prerogative, become the partisans of a convention that has no purpose other than to weaken an authority that is born of universal suffrage. (Loud and prolonged applause). We see men, who have suffered most from the revolution and complained bitterly of it, provoking a new one for the sole purpose of putting fetters on the will of the nation."

"I promise you peace for the future." (Bravo! Bravo! Stormy bravo).

Thus the industrial bourgeoisie shouts its servile "Bravo!" to the "Coup d'état" of December 2, to the destruction of the parliament, to the downfall of their own reign, to the dictatorship of Bonaparte. The roar of the applause of November 25 was responded by the roar of cannon on December 4, and the house of Mr. Sallandrouze, who had been loudest in applauding, was the one demolished by most of the bombs.

Cromwell, when he dissolved the Long Parliament, walked alone into its midst, pulled out his watch in order that the body should not continue to exist one minute beyond the term fixed for it by him, and drove out each individual member with gay and humorous invectives. Napoleon, smaller than his prototype, at least went on the 18th Brumaire into the legislative body, and, though in a tremulous voice, read to it its sentence of death. The second Bonaparte, who, moreover, found himself in possession of an executive power very different from that of either Cromwell or Napoleon, did not look for his master in the annals of criminal jurisprudence, but in the annals of the "Society of December 10," in the annals of criminal jurisprudence. He robs the Bank of France of twenty-five million francs; buys General Magellan with one million and the soldiers with fifteen francs and a drink a piece; comes secretly together with his accomplices like a thief by night; has the houses of the most dangerous leaders in the parliament broken into; Cavagnac, Lamorlière, Leffé, Changarnier, Thiers, Baze, etc., taken out of their beds; the principal places of Paris, the building of the parliament included, occupied with troops; and, early the next morning, loud-sounding placards posted on all the walls proclaiming the dissolution of the National Assembly and of the Council of State, the restoration of universal suffrage, and the placing of the Department of the Seine under the state of siege. In the same way he shortly after sneaked into the "Moniteur" a false document, according to which influential parliamentary names had grouped themselves around him in a Committee of the Nation.

Amidst the cry: "Long live the Republic!" the rump-parliament, assembled at the Mayor's building of the Tenth Arrondissement, and composed mainly of Legitimists and Orleanists, resolves to depose Bonaparte; it harangues in vain the gaping mass gathered before the building, and is finally dragged first, under the escort of African sharpshooters, to the barracks of Orsay, and then hauled up into convicts' wagons, and transported to the prisons of Mazas, Ham and Vincennes. Thus ended the party of Order, the legislative assembly of the February revolution.

Before hastening to the end, let us sum up shortly the plan of its history:

I.—FIRST PERIOD. From February 24 to May 4, 1848. February period, Prologue. Universal fraternity swindle.

II.—SECOND PERIOD. Period in which the republic is constituted, and of the constitutional National Assembly.

1. May 4 to June 25, 1848. Struggle of all the classes against the proletariat. Defeat of the proletariat in the June days.

2. June 25 to December 10, 1848. Dictatorship of the pure bourgeois republicans. Drafting of the Constitution. The state of siege hangs over Paris. The bourgeois dictatorship set aside on December 10 by the election of Bonaparte as President.

3. December 20, 1848, to May 29, 1849. Struggle of the constituent Assembly with Bonaparte and with the united party of Order. Death of the constituent assembly.

III.—THIRD PERIOD. Period of the constitutional republic and of the legislative National Assembly.

1. May 29 to June 13, 1849. Struggle of the small traders' middle class with the bourgeoisie and with Bonaparte. Defeat of the small traders' democracy.

2. June 13, 1849, to May 1850. Parliamentary dictatorship of the party of Order. Completes its reign by the abolition of universal suffrage, but loses the parliamentary Ministry.

3. May 31, 1850, to December 2, 1851. Struggle between the parliamentary bourgeoisie and Bonaparte.

a. May 31, 1850, to January 12, 1851. The parliament loses the supreme command over the Army.

b. January 12 to April 11, 1851. The parliament succumbs to the attempts to regain possession of the administrative power. The party of Order loses its independent parliamentary majority. Its coalition with the republicans and the Mountain.</p

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OLIVER EVERETT.

Secretary of the Convention.

Connecticut.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF STATE COMMITTEE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1897.

INCOME.

August, 1897.

Cash on hand..... \$30.35

Section New Haven, for stamps..... \$20.00

Section Hartford, for stamps..... 5.00

Section Ansonia (Polish Branch), for stamps..... 2.00

Section Meriden, for stamps..... 3.00

Section Danbury (Italian Branch), for stamps..... 3.00

Section Bridgeport (German Branch), for stamps..... 2.50

Section Rockville (American Branch), for stamps..... 2.00

September, 1897.

Section South Norwalk, for stamps..... 5.00

Section Ansonia (American Branch), for stamps..... 2.00

Section New Haven, for stamps..... 10.00

Section Danbury (Italian Branch), for stamps..... 5.00

Section Rockville (German Branch), for stamps..... 5.00

Total for 2 months..... \$64.50

Cash on hand, Aug. 1, 1897..... 30.35

Total..... \$94.85

EXPENDITURES.

August, 1897.

To State Organizer F. Sewer, for railroad and car fare..... \$5.00

Board bill, loss of time..... 2.80

1,000 leaflets..... 1.50

Postage..... 1.05

To National Executive, for 300 due stamps..... 15.00

September, 1897.

Stamps on hand Aug. 31..... 180

AUG. MINARD, Sec'y State Committee.

M. SCHLICHT, CHAS. S. DAVIS, Auditors.

New Jersey.

HOBOKEN, Oct. 31.—On Oct. 31st at Boeckmann Hall, 408 Palisade avenue, Jersey City, was held the meeting of Hudson County Section.

Comrade J. Weber was in the chair; Comrade E. Wegener acted as secretary, and Comrade A. E. Schroeder was absent.

Guttenburg reported good campaign meeting, and that the assault committed upon Comrade Campbell was committed by persons unknown.

Union Hill reported having good open air meetings.

West Hoboken, First and Third Wards, reported held mass meeting in Casino Hall.

Hoboken reports having good open air meeting, and held a grand parade and mass meeting in Odd Fellows Hall, October 30th.

Jersey City, 12th Ward, reported having gained new members through open air meetings; also German Socialist Club held a good mass meeting in Prasser's Hall on October 30th.

11th Ward reported will wind up the campaign with open air meeting on November 1st.

7th Ward reported held good open air meeting.

10th Ward reported having organized, with 12 members, received invitation from Paterson for November 25th. Applications received from eight new members; same were accepted.

Next Hudson Committee meeting on Sunday, November 7th, at 10 a. m. All delegates are requested to be present.

Fraternally yours,

A. E. SCHROEDER, Sec'y., pro tem.

Ohio.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE STATE COMMITTEE FOR THE STATE OF OHIO FOR JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1897.

RECEIPTS.

Feb. 2—Postage, spring campa...

" 18—Subscription List No. 95..... 25

Mar. 28—See, Saginaw, 10 stamps..... 1.00

Apr. 1—1 cut, A. & H. vignette..... 30

" 1—Collection at ratification meeting..... 4.00

" 8—From Christmas festival..... 2.81

" 8—4 cuts, A. & H. vignettes..... 2.40

" 8—From Christmas festival..... 17.59

" 22—From spring festival..... 13.35

" 22—From spring festival..... 13.10

" 22—From Christmas festival..... 1.00

" 22—From F. Steyer, balance..... 75

May 8—L. H. Chappell, 10 stamps..... 1.00

" 8—4 cuts, A. & H. vignettes..... 2.40

" J. D. Wolf, Saginaw..... 10

" 8—From spring festival..... 7.00

June 17—See, Saginaw, 13 stamps..... 1.30

" 17—Sec. Detroit, 100 stamps..... 10.00

Total..... \$83.48

EXPENDITURES.

Feb. 2—Postage, spring campa...

" 18—Receipt book..... 50

" 18—Printing postal cards..... 1.25

Mar. 18—Postage, spring campa...

" 1—Hall rent, ratification meeting..... 80

" 1—Notary public..... 1.00

" 1—Hall rent, ratification meeting..... 3.00

" 8—" Herold," advertisement for meeting..... 1.00

" 8—Postage, spring campa...

" 8—Campaign literature..... 2.84

" 22—Campaign literature..... 19.00

" 22—Adv. for Caucus, Journal..... 1.50

" 22—Rent, Bohemian Turner Hall..... 2.00

" 22—Adv. "Abendpost" and "Volksblatt"..... 2.25

" 22—Postage on vignettes..... 44

May 20—Advanced for picnic..... 3.00

Total..... \$63.36

Total receipts..... \$83.48

Total expenses..... \$63.36

Balance on hand..... \$20.12

Received 350 stamps from National Executive Committee..... 350

Sold 183 stamps to Sections..... 183

Balance on hand..... 167

New Hampshire.

REPORT OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P.

1897.

Feb. 17—Cash on hand..... \$84.42

" 26—Sec. Manchester (Ger.)..... 3.00

Mar. 22—Sec. Dover..... 3.00

Apr. 2—Sec. Manchester (Amer.)..... 3.70

" 12—Sec. Manchester (Ger.)..... 2.00

" 17—From Comrade Tangi..... 70

" 28—Sec. Manchester (Ger.)..... 7.00

" 28—Sec. Manchester (Amer.)..... 4.90

May 26—Sec. Manchester (Ger.)..... 2.00

" 5—Sec. Dover..... 2.00

" 8—Sec. Manchester (Amer.)..... 2.00

" 23—Sec. Manchester (Ger.)..... 5.00

July 5—Sec. Manchester (Amer.)..... 2.00

" 7—Sec. Manchester (Ger.)..... 5.00

" 26—Sec. Dover..... 2.00

Aug. 4—Sec. Manchester (Ger.)..... 2.00

" 18—Sec. Manchester (Amer.)..... 2.00

\$57.12

DIAMOND POINT

REPORT OF THE STATE COMMITTEE AS AUDITED; IT IS NOT COMPLETE UP TO DATE.

RECEIPTS.

Feb. 2—Sec. Detroit, 50 stamps..... \$5.00

" 18—Subscription List No. 95..... 25

Mar. 28—See, Saginaw, 10 stamps..... 1.00

Apr. 1—1 cut, A. & H. vignette..... 30

" 1—Collection at ratification meeting..... 4.00

" 8—From Christmas festival..... 2.81

" 8—4 cuts, A. & H. vignettes..... 2.40

" 8—From Christmas festival..... 17.59

" 22—From spring festival..... 13.35

" 22—From spring festival..... 13.10

" 22—From Christmas festival..... 1.00

" 22—From F. Steyer, balance..... 75

May 8—L. H. Chappell, 10 stamps..... 1.00

" 8—4 cuts, A. & H. vignettes..... 2.40

" J. D. Wolf, Saginaw..... 10

" 8—From spring festival..... 7.00

June 17—See, Saginaw, 13 stamps..... 1.30

" 17—Sec. Detroit, 100 stamps..... 10.00

Total..... \$83.48

EXPENDITURES.

Feb. 2—Postage, spring campa...

" 18—Receipt book..... 50

" 18—Printing postal cards..... 1.25

Mar. 18—Postage, spring campa...

" 1—Hall rent, ratification meeting..... 80

" 1—Notary public..... 1.00

" 1—Hall rent, ratification meeting..... 3.00

" 8—" Herold," advertisement for meeting..... 1.00

" 8—Postage, spring campa...

" 8—Campaign literature..... 2.84

" 22—Campaign literature..... 19.00

" 22—Adv. for Caucus, Journal..... 4.75

" 22—Rent, Bohemian Turner Hall..... 2.00

" 22—Adv. "Abendpost" and "Volksblatt"..... 2.25

" 22—Postage on vignettes..... 44

May 20—Advanced for picnic..... 3.00